

of the man, we hear no denunciations, and no
 cries. — *On. Com.*

leave
 open

A NECESSARY WORK

[illegible]

any husband, and any personal property reduced to his possession with the assent of his wife. Provided, that articles of furniture and household goods belonging to either party may have come to any married couple, as above set forth, shall not be deemed to have been reduced into the possession of her husband by reason of their joined use of the same, but shall remain his separate property."

§ 3. Sec. 3. In any action against husband and wife upon any claim existing against her at their marriage, or upon any tort committed by her during coverture, the separate property of the wife shall be also liable to be taken for any judgment rendered therein.

§ 4. Any married woman whose husband shall desert her, or from intemperance or other cause become incapacitated or negligent to provide for his family, may, in her own name, make contracts for her own labor, and the labor of her minor children, and in her own name sue for and collect her own debt for her earnings.

Any married woman in such case of desertion, incapacity or neglect, may file her petition in the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which she resides, alleging the same, and making her husband defendant therein; which proceedings shall be subject to all rules applicable to other civil actions; and upon proof, by testimony, of such desertion, incapacity, or neglect, the court may, in its discretion, make an order having the force and effect of a judgment, vesting such woman with the right, privilege and liabilities of a feme sole, as to acquiring, possessing and disposing of property, real and personal, making contracts and suing thereon, and suing and being sued in her own name. Provided, after such judgment the husband shall not be liable upon any contract made by her in her own name, or for any tort thereafter committed by her.

§ 5. Sec. 5. This act shall not affect any rights which any party have been vested in any person at the taking effect hereof. The act entitled "an act in relation to the interests of husbands in the estate of their wives," passed February 28, 1846, and the act amendatory thereto passed February 5, 1847, and the act entitled "an act securing to married women such personal property as may be exempt from execution, and also enabling them to control their own earnings and the earnings of their minor children in certain cases," passed April 7, 1857, are hereby repealed.

[The above bill, which originated in the Senate and was framed by Judge Key, has passed both Houses. Of its passage in the lower House we have the following description from the correspondent of the *Cleveland Herald*.]

The great Woman's Rights bill, which has agitated the strong-minded women of the State, and caused no little discussion in these Halls this winter, came up for the third reading, and all dropped their other duties to watch its progress. Ladies had come in to hear learned arguments, and lobbied on all subjects suspended their specialties, and gazed heed to the great question.

It was the stillness which precedes the storm, and the ominous warning sounds "the listeners held their breath to hear." The marriage relation was to undergo a legal change, the long cherished notions of early days were to be modified or wiped away. Rocklike and impervious husbands were to be regarded against, and the hearth stone sacred to the mother of children.

But what was not surprise when the Speaker took the question, "Shall the bill pass?" not a whisper came from the floor. Not an explanation was required. The roll was called and the bill passed by a vote of 11 in its favor. The committee had done the work, the opponents of the bill saw there was no chance, and after all the battling of the session it became a law without a struggle.

[The same correspondent adds the following testimonials:]

The final passage of Judge Key's Woman's Rights bill, yesterday, was one of the most important acts of the present Legislature, and will be everywhere hailed as one of the most beneficial results of modern legislation. And just here I am tempted to do what I suppose the "organ" would call a very impolitic thing, to wit: praise the very able Democrat, (as well, by the way, as vigorous old bachelor,) to whom the women of Ohio owe this measure of tardy justice. In a body with an overwhelming party majority against him, Judge Key has, by his evident fairness, his admitted ability, and his freedom from partisan prejudices with a most flattering position and commendation infused. Democrat though he is, we could better afford to spare several of the Republicans from our Senate, than Judge Key.

[The correspondent of *Cincinnati's Commercial* thus endorses the compliment:]

The value of the above comments consists in their truth. I am sure every wif. No member of the General Assembly excels in greater influence than Judge Key upon his associates of both political parties, and none has more distinguished himself in the promotion of beneficial legislation. What is still better, none have been more zealous or ardent in the prevention of superfluous or pernicious legislation. I am happy to say in this connection that the representative from Hamilton in the General Assembly has been extremely creditable to our people. The Senators especially have commended the respect and esteem of both political parties.

NECESSARY WORK

Disseminate Manfully. In an account of an anti-slavery meeting held by Parker Pillsbury in Rochester, our friends must not overlook the efforts of Mr. P. "to drag out from under the ruins of the Republican party, the few abolitionists who yet remain alive." This is a most necessary work, and yet a work which ought not to have had so exalted a name, and never would, had the appeals, entreaties, and warnings of Wisconsin abolitionists been heeded, and principle, instead of policy been recognized as the rule of right by those who professed to hate slavery. In view of the utter wreck of the faith and usefulness of so many whose life was once full of promise, such prebaptism of anti-slavery as Mr. Pillsbury might well take up the lamentation of a former time whose moral echoes are yet resounding through the ages—"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!"

A few years since it was proposed to build a political party which should be most consistently contrasted. It was to contain a weak division of anti-slavery, so weak as to be no obstruction to growing in popular favor, but strong enough to give its peculiar flavor to those who sought for it there; and was to retain within enough of the conservatism and negro hatred of the old parties to commend it to respectable Whigs and Democrats. The party was formed, and bestowed with the name of "Republicans," and strange to say, it came to be regarded by many well-meaning, but deluded abolitionists as the born child of political reform. Those who beheld the rottenness of its members, and who perceived the unwholesomeness of the foundation upon which it rested, raised the voice of warning, and though they were able to exert here and there one, many abolitionists rushed blindly to their fate, staking life, liberty and sacred honor upon the political venture, assuming all.

It is far pleasanter to the true and consistent hater of slavery to wage war against the institution itself, than to expose and denounce instrumentalities which really support it, while they seem, even to the very elect, to oppose it. And yet the latter is so necessary a work as the former, and oftentimes has first to be done because these instrumentalities interpose themselves as shields to protect slavery itself. Such was the case in the opposition of abolitionists to the Republican party. To say aught against its anti-slavery character was construed by the anti-slavery men connected with it, as a personal matter.—Feelings of individual antagonism were engendered, and it was strongly hinted that the Disciples were better fighting slavery, than warring with the opponents of that institution. Their duty, however, remained the same; and their predictions of the action of the Republican party, and their exposition of its character are fast becoming consolidated into history, with every shade as dark as it was depicted. The anti-slavery members of that party are beginning to doubt their own identity, and the character of their associates makes them hope the present is not a reality, but a hideous dream from which they soon must awaken. The superstructure they labored so hard to build, they find is not the Temple of Liberty they supposed they were erecting, and instead of enduring forever as a monument of Justice and Equality, it is even now falling about them, and crushing out the moral life of thousands. Mr. Pillsbury and others have hastened to the rescue. Some may doubtless soon be saved, and a few may unaided escape. Will such learn experience by the past, or will they again pursue the same course, and those of them who are left have to be dragged out from the ruins of another party?

Will they thus continue not only to render aid for the overthrow of slavery, but by their abandonment of principle greatly increase the labors of abolitionists, and prolong the captivity of the slave.

"A burned child dreads the fire." If political abolitionists possessed as much wisdom, it would be well for society and for the slave.

REPUBLICANISM ILLUSTRATED.

The arrest of five fugitive slaves in Chicago, and the hurrying of them off to Springfield, was mentioned in a brief despatch which we gave last week. In this week's paper will be found some of the details of the infamous deed, and we pity the individual who can read them without feeling that the Union which demands the sacrifice thus rendered is thrice accursed of God, and that the people who sustain it are either woefully blind or grossly wicked. And yet what are all these charges but the ripened practice born of Republican preaching! Lincoln has always declared that the North was entitled to an efficient fugitive slave law, and now that he has become the Chief Executive of the nation, and with his family residing in the White House at Washington, he has appointed an agent to represent his administration in Illinois, who, with an slavery and fendish cruelty which causes the blush of shame to mantle the cheeks of even Democratic officials, does the mean and dirty work of northern tyranny. In the name of the Union and of Law, he seized a family of fugitives who had escaped as far toward freedom as Chicago, hurried them off to Springfield, and there, in the home of Abraham Lincoln, obtained the warrant for their rendition to the hell of slavery. A fitting and practical commentary upon the principles and policy of the Republican President.

There is no human language adequate to a description of this act. Hypocrisy seems name, and denunciation dwindle into insignificance in the denunciation of such atrocities. The language which God's finger wrote upon the seal of Cain when he condemned him for the murder of his brother, is alone equal to the occasion. God's curse cannot other than rest upon the hypocrisy of this nation, who offers to the oppressed of other lands a home and a shelter, but crushes with a despotism worse than any European exiles ever knew, the oppressed fugitives of her own people. It would have been a righteous retribution, if, instead of the colored people of Chicago and Detroit leaving by the score and hundreds, they had armed themselves to the teeth and slain every soundly Republican and really Democratic who dared lay hands upon one of them to re-enslave him. The North needs such a lesson, and we fear she will never grow into even comparative decency until she receives it. It is said that the Republicans of the West and North-West are sending letters and messages to the President, saying that he must maintain Fort Sumter and find out at all hazards. There is a thousand times more need that the colored people of Chicago and Detroit should fight to defend of their rights, maintaining them at all hazards, and without any regard to what may result to those who oppose them.

We are sometimes disposed to regret that the disintegration of the Federal Union has progressed so far, and that in all probability the Border slave states will be absorbed by the Southern Confederacy. But with a few more such demonstrations as those furnished by Cleveland and Chicago, we shall be tempted to think there exists but little difference in point of morality between the two sections, for the hooding down of fugitive slaves is not much more of a christian virtue than the hooding of them either before or after the hounds have caught them; and if the South excel in this, the North is fast winning pre-eminence in that. The administration which boasted of the manner in which it would defend the public property and enforce the revenue laws in the South finding it can do neither the one nor the other, manifests its Executive power by catching fugitives in Chicago, and has carried off the palm from all competitors for keenness of scent upon a negro's track, and for swiftness of foot in pursuit of a slave.

Are we a Christian people? Do we live under a government which secures the rights of all? Show us the man who, by an affirmative answer, takes such a stupendous lie to his bosom, and we will show you one, who, if he meet not the fate of Ananias and Sapphira of old, will be hanged by God as a greater punishment in store. The Turks are more Christian than we, and the Russians more Democratic. It is time, and more than time, that we had ceased to boast of our Christian graces and virtues, that we had ceased to pour out our nauseating flummery about our regard for liberty and human rights. Better quietly subside into our appropriate place, permitting Algiers to precede us in Christianity, and the Empires of Europe to go before us in Democracy.

A SENSIBLE STATEMENT.—Senator Wade, in a recent speech in the Senate Chamber, said:

"I will not boast, for that is weakness; but I will say to you ever hear, Mr. President, or did you ever read, Senators, of any Republican that was an advocate for the dissolution of these states? The whole Democratic party is tainted with this doctrine of rebellion and secession. It never has invaded our ranks. No, sir. Thank God, I can stand here in the Senate, and I can challenge gentlemen to point me to one single man in the two million voters that we assembled at the polls who has avowed himself dialoyal to the Union of the States."

We are inclined to think that if Senator Wade should offer his head to such Republican voters in northern Ohio, as had expressed their detestation of the American Union and desire to have it destroyed, his purses would be lightened of many a coin. And what is more, unless the Senator is very much belied, his own teachings have done something toward promoting an expression of irreverence for this compromise work of the fathers.

Kittens made in New York of the shape of animals, and one was sent up a few days since, that looked like a huge feline, with his red shirt, black hat, &c. [Exchange.]

We understand from the above that there are animals in New York that wear red shirts and black hats, and are known as felines.

TWENTY SERMONS delivered at Antioch College, by HIRSH MANN. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Publishers.

We have not had leisure to bestow as much time upon the volume as we desire. The style of the writer and the importance of the subjects upon which he treats both invite an attentive perusal. The discourses were not designed to be theological, though it would of course be impossible for any preacher who threw his soul into the work, to prevent the occasional dropping out of his peculiar opinions—a circumstance not to be regretted by any one who remembers that it is for practical life, for deeds done in the body, and not for abstract belief that men are to be judged. The greatest light which runs through the entire work is briefly expressed in the first sentence of the volume—"The realization of Happiness can alone come from the performance of duty."

In his first three discourses Mr. Mann gives his views of the foundation of human duty, the law of that duty, and the principles of spiritual liberty. He insists that testimony against evil is always and ever a duty, and endeavors to point out to the students at Antioch—for whose benefit the sermons were prepared—the path in which the young should walk if they desire their end of earthly life to be as the death of the righteous. In his concluding sermon—on Miracles—he shows that the efforts of science, enlightened by modern research has worked miracles that two thousand years since would have been recorded as among the most wonderful. In the case of Dr. Howe, the tutor of Laura Bridgman, he says, "I suppose Dr. Howe has given an equivalent for the sense of eighty more persons, two to one, than all the Apostles put together. How nobly has he imitated the miracles."

SOMETHING WENT AS BURN.—The party which effected him and the people at large are becoming disaffected with the inaction of Lincoln, and the result of the spring elections has thus far demonstrated that something must be done, if not for the salvation of the Union, yet for the salvation of the party. Buckner writes a national feat as a ground of exhortation from the difficulties that environed him; whether Lincoln will prefer fighting to fasting is yet to be determined; but something must be done. The administration has now arrived at two boys who were overthrown in the forest by a terrible tempest. "But, can you pray?" asked one. "No; can you?" No; but by thunder, something must be done."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS TRIUMPHANT.

The Bill that has been before the Legislature for some time, on this subject has at length passed, and becomes a law of the State. Some of the details of its passage, and also a well merited tribute to Judge Key, will be found in another column.

We have now, friends, only to congratulate ourselves and each other, that we, women, have at last, secured as we by law, the use of our own property—all the rights, issues, and profits of real estate, and also the avails of our own separate labor. This is a great step in advance, and while we accept it with thankfulness, and with recognition of the advantages, we shall surely be encouraged to labor with renewed energy for a still larger advancement of justice which is sure to come by no other power or help.

W. B. S.

The Bird's Eye.—The private detective, Hayes, who betrayed the five fugitive slaves into the hands of the man-catchers on Wednesday morning, is himself a fugitive slave, and has been caught in that pit which he dug for others. He is known to have betrayed several other fugitives before those whom he sold on Wednesday morning. He had to be placed in jail on that day in order to save his life from the vengeance of the people.—His name becoming so notorious, his master learned of his whereabouts, and last night a writ for his arrest as a fugitive slave arrived here. We presume there will not be much objection made to his being taken back to slavery.—*Chicago Democrat*

WASHINGTON, April 10.

A special dispatch to the Evening Post says: It is now certain that the Government has fully determined to reinforce Maj. Anderson's command at all hazards. I learn from competent authority that the plan adopted for the relief of Fort Sumter is substantially as follows: In case of necessity supplies are to be thrown into Sumter by means of a number of small boats, which presenting smaller and more scattered marks for the cannon of the rebels, will perhaps meet unnecessary bloodshed.

CHARLOTTE, April 10.

A battle is heartily expected. Fort Sumter will be attacked without waiting for the Abolition fleet.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

The Eleventh National Woman's Rights Convention will be held in Cooper Institute, New York, Thursday, May 9th, morning and afternoon, at 10 and 7½ o'clock. Wendell Phillips, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Ernestine L. Rose, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Aaron M. Powell and others, will address the Convention.

If, in the language of Emerson, "Man are what their mothers made them," the vigor and virtue of a nation must depend on the character of its women.

If we would build up a Free Republic, on a firm, enduring foundation, we must have a higher, nobler type of womanhood, than advancing civilization has yet produced.

If we would have a wise and just government, that shall stand the test of ages, we must secure equal political power to the women of the nation.

We invite all who are interested in the education and elevation of Women, to aid us with their presence and their counsels.

In behalf of the National Woman's Rights Convention,
E. CADY STANTON, President.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN A. S. SOCIETY.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Church of the Parian, (Dr. Cheever's,) in the city of New York, on Tuesday, May 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. In the evening, another public meeting will be held in the Cooper Institute, commencing at half-past 7 o'clock.

The object of this Society is still,—as at its formation,—the immediate and total abolition of slavery wherever existing on the American soil, because of its inherent sinfulness, immorality, oppression, and barbarity, and its utter repugnance to all the precepts of the Gospel, and all the principles of genuine Democracy; its measures are still the same,—peaceful, moral, rational, legal, constitutional; its instrumentalities, are the same,—the pen, the press, the lecturing hall, tracts and other publications. And, also, disseminating light and knowledge in regard to the tyrannical power claimed, possessed and exercised by slaveholders, the actual condition of their miserable victims, and the guilty complicity of the people of the North, religiously, politically, commercially, with those who "trade in slaves and the souls of men"; its spirit is still the same,—long-suffering, patient, hopeful, impartial, benevolent alike to the oppressor and the oppressed, earnestly intent on "promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty" universally, "knowing no East, no West, no North, no South," but embracing the whole country in its charitable and humane concerns, and confining with nothing just, honest, noble and Christian in sentiment, practice or expediency.

Whether the American Union; therefore, be dissolved or not, so long as a single slave is left in his fetters, this Society will still have its work unfinished, and will still deserve the countenance and aid of all believers in the inalienable rights of man—of all who "despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abhor blood, and who reject with indignation the wild and guilty fantasy that man can hold property in man." Four millions yet remain to be delivered from the galling yoke of a worse than brutal servitude. Christians and patriots! can we to a nobler work, one more acceptable to God or more serviceable to our country and the world, than to "remember those who bind as bound with you," and to labor "in season and out of season" for their emancipation?

Last annual efforts be made by the members and friends of the Society to be present at the approaching anniversary, that there may be no lack of wise counsel and efficient cooperation with reference to the consummation of the great purpose.

In behalf of the Executive Committee,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Secretary.
CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Correspondent.

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The subscribers afford for sale her entire stock of medicines, together with all the Extensio for preparing the same, at their residence on High street, Salem, Oaia.
C. L. CHURCH.

March 11, 1860.

Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GOING WEST.

Mail Train leaves Pittsburg,	1.40 a.m.
Columbiana,	
Salom,	8.11 a.m.
Alliance,	10 a.m.
Arriving in Chicago,	11.00 p.m.
Express Train leaves Pittsburg,	1.40 p.m.
Columbiana,	4.4 p.m.
Salom,	5.01 p.m.
Alliance,	5.55 p.m.
Arriving in Chicago,	10.40 a.m.
Alliance Accommodation leaves	
Pittsburg,	1.50 p.m.
Columbiana,	5.53 p.m.
Salom,	6.30 p.m.
Arrive at Alliance,	8.00 p.m.

GOING EAST.

Mail Train leaves Chicago,	6.50 p.m.
Alliance,	11.30 a.m.
Salom,	12.25 p.m.
Columbiana,	12.50 p.m.
Arrives in Pittsburg,	3.40 p.m.
Express Train leaves Chicago,	6.10 a.m.
Alliance,	10.30 p.m.
Salom,	11.00 p.m.
Columbiana,	11.35 p.m.
Arrives in Pittsburg,	8.30 a.m.
Alliance Accommodation leaves	
Alliance,	4.50 a.m.
Salom,	4.45 a.m.
Columbiana,	7.30 a.m.
Arrives in Pittsburg,	11.40 a.m.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, Nov. 24th, 1860.

Trains leave Alliance as follows:

GOING NORTH.

Mail, 4.25 a.m. arrive in Cleveland,	7.40 a.m.
Express, 5.15 p.m. arrive in Cleveland,	7.30 p.m.

GOING SOUTH.

Mail, 11.45 a.m. arrive in Pittsburg,	4.00 p.m.
Mail, 11.42 a.m. arrive in Wheeling,	6.30 p.m.
Express, 10.42 p.m. arrive in Pittsburg,	2.40 a.m.
Express, 10.42 p.m. arrive in Wheeling,	5.28 a.m.

ARRIVING AT PITTSBURGH.

Cleveland,	9.40 a.m. and	8.45 p.m.
Pittsburg,	1.40 a.m. and	1.40 p.m.
Wheeling,	10.50 a.m. and	9.50 p.m.


J. N. McCULLOUGH, Pres't.
F. R. MYERS, Gen. Ticket Ag't.

Ambratypes, Photographs, and Irocratypes.
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SEWING MACHINES, making both sides alike,
and Sewing Machine Needles, Silk Thread and
ON, kept for sale.
Salem, March 22, 1861.

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All kinds of COFFINS furnished at short
notice, and everything appertaining to the bur-
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ROBERT HOLD,
Salem, Oct. 27, 1860.

JAMES BARNABY,
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SCHOOL BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
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phlets, and everything else pertaining to
the business.
J. M'ILLAN,
Salem, Oct. 27, 1860.

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BROADWAY, SALEM, OHIO.
H. WELLS & Co., Proprietors.
Salem, Nov. 3, 1860.
Opp Branch House, West end of Bookers House,
Alliance, Newark County, Ohio.

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found in this portion of Ohio.
Salem, June, 1860.

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